County: Carbon

**Landowner**: BLM – Price Field Office

**Site Description**: Site consists of an ambiguous collapsed wall that is likely prehistoric in origin, although there are no artifacts associated with it. Constructed of tabular sandstone slabs, which average 80 cm long, 20 cm wide, and 10 cm thick, the wall is between eight and nine courses tall, or 80 cm tall. The estimated height of the wall prior to collapse is just over one meter high. The alignment is 2.10 meters long in a north-south trajectory. A slight bend in the middle of the wall gives it a slightly arched shape in plan view. The wall is near a low outcropping of sandstone bedrock and overlooks a small ephemeral drainage.

Site Number & Name: 42CB2896

County: Carbon

Landowner: Bureau of Land Management

Site Description: The site consists of two rock art panels, which are commonly referred to as "The Family Panel," located on an east-west trending rock outcrop in Nine Mile Canyon. Panel 1 is a petroglyph panel measuring 2.0 m in length and 1.15 m tall. There are approximately 13 figures, or elements, including modern elements and inscriptions (graffiti). The figures include anthromorphs, zoomorphs, and linear elements. Panel 2 is located approximately 1 meter east of Panel 1. The panel measures approximately 1.8 m in length and 1.15 m tall. There are approximately 11 figures, or elements, including modern elements and inscriptions (graffiti). The figures on this panel also consist of anthromorphs, zoomorphs, linear elements, and modern inscriptions and scratches. The site was documented as part of the WTP CRMP. Photo control points were established and a site map was made that shows various impacts to the site. Site overview and topic photographs were taken from the control points. Digital snapshots were also taken of the panels at the site. Noted impacts to the site include graffiti, bullet holes, dust accumulation, and erosion. The site is not visible from the roadway and access to the site requires some climbing and rock hazards are present.

Site Number & Name: 42CB3000

County: Carbon

Landowner: BLM

**Site Description**: Site consists of a long, broad rockshelter with a spring at the back-center and a pictograph panels at the south end. The rockshelter itself is C-shaped and has a long boulder or

series of boulders that blocks much of the opening (ancient collapse of the front of the shelter). The shelter measures 23.3 meters long with a maximum depth of 4 meters and a maximum height to the ceiling of 4 meters. The floor is very flat and filled with soft, white finely sorted sediments. Evidence of residential activities are minimal. There is one desiccated wooden beam that is noticeably out of place inside the shelter. Towards the south-center of the shelter is a sloping ceiling-wall areas with a series of 20 to 30 vertical black lines intersected by a long horizontal black line. To the left is an unknown figure, possibly a quadruped. There is another unknown figure below and slight right of the main panel of vertical lines. All figures are executed in black pigment or charcoal. The panel measures 3.66 meters wider by 1.47 meters high. The panel could be cowboy art, but there are not names, initials, dates, or other modern images and the panel appears quite eroded and old.

Site Number & Name: 42CB3022

County: Carbon

Landowner: Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description**: This is a single rock art panel of Fremont cultural affiliation located near the top of the lowest level cliff face on the north side of Nine Mile Canyon. The site is located on the orangish-red sandstone cliff. Soil below the cliff is alluvial plain consisting of gray silt. Vegetation on the ledge just below the panel is shadscale and snakeweed. Vegetation on canyon floor is riparian consisting of willows, tamarisk, greasewood, and cottonwood. Panel 1 is a petroglyph panel located approximately 25 meters above ground surface with a small overhang above and a small ledge below. The panel measures approximately 2.4 meters long by 1.4 meters tall, is vertical, and faces west-southwest at 250 degrees. There are three solid pecked figures including one anthropomorph, one possible corn plant, and one zoomorph. The anthropomorph has a round head with a narrow torso with up turned arms and a sphere to the upper left. The zoomorph is a stick figure that somewhat resembles a bat.

Site Number & Name: 42CB3023

County: Carbon

Landowner: Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description**: This site consists of four prehistoric rock art panels including one of Fremont cultural affiliation and inscriptions of European/American cultural affiliation located on the lowest level cliff face on the north side of Nine Mile Canyon. Deposition below site is alluvial plain consisting of gray silt. Vegetation on cliff ledge is shadscale, prickly pear cactus, bunch grasses, and snakeweed. Vegetation below cliff is riparian including willow, tamarisk, kochia, and cottonwood. Panel 1 is a petroglyph panel located on the lowest level cliff face, about 6.5 meters above ground surface. The panel measures an estimated 25 cm long by 10 cm tall, is

approximately 5 degrees over vertical, and faces southeast. The panel contains one solid pecked figure of a snake. Panel 2 is a petroglyph panel located on the lowest level cliff face, about 6 meters above ground surface. The panel measures an estimated 1.5 meters long by 0.4 meters tall, is approximately 5 degrees less than vertical, and faces southeast. The panel displays nine crowded solid pecked figures plus one circle that is half solid pecked and half stipple pecked. Figures include two anthoropomorphs, a possible hunting net, a quadruped, a spiral, a circle, a sphere with two horizontal lines through it, a set of 15 vertical lines with a superimposed circle, and a vertical row of seven dots. One anthropomorph is of a style that is typical of Fremont cultural affiliation and exhibits a trapezoidal body, down turned arms, short legs, hair bobs, and a spiked head dress. Panel 3 is a petroglyph panel located high on the lowest level cliff face, about 10 meters above ground surface. The panel measures an estimated 0.7 meters long by 0.6 meters tall, is approximately 3 degrees less than vertical, and faces southwest. The panel consists of three solid pecked figures including a wavy line, one arc,

Site Number & Name: 42CB3024

County: Carbon

**Landowner**: Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description**: This is a single rock art panel of unknown aboriginal cultural affiliation located just overhead on the lowest level cliff face along the north side of Nine Mile Canyon. The site is located on the reddish brown patinated sandstone cliff. Soil below the cliff is alluvial plain consisting of gray silt. Vegetation below the panel is riparian consisting of willow, tamarisk, and kochia. Vegetation on the surrounding cliff wall is shadscale, snakeweed, and blue grama grass. Panel 1 is a petroglyph panel located on the lowest level cliff face, 2.5 to 3.0 meters above ground surface. The panel measures 1.74 meters long by 0.44 meters tall, is 12 degrees less than vertical, and faces south at 170 degrees.

There are four solid pecked figures including three wavy lines (possible snakes), and a plant like element. The wavy line on the far right has a definite curve that resembles the tail of a rattlesnake. The wavy line on the far left of the panel is very long and turns back on itself. One wavy line/snake is moderately repatinated, one wavy line/snake is lightly repatinated, and the other two elements have no repatination. The ground surface below the panel is currently about 5 cm under water. The adjacent road bed is built up with no culverts to allow for drainage of the area between the road and the cliffs.

County: Carbon

Landowner: BLM

**Site Description**: This is a Fremont habitation and rock art site located on the north side of Nine Mile canon, associated with several rockshelters. Soil is a yellowish gray silty sand with grave, cobbles, and boulders. Vegetation includes Indian ricegrass, greasewood, snakeweed, shadscale, and Mormon tea. Cultural features consist of two masonry single room structures, one earthen pit structure, 11 rock art panels, three hearths, a fire-cracked rock concentration, a soil strain, and a rock alignment. Artifacts present in the surface assemblage include chipped stone tools, ground stone, lithic debitage, and ceramics. Stone tools include three hammerstones, one utilized flake, a Stave IV biface, and a flaked cobble. Ground stone artifacts include tow single handed manos, a broken mano, and a slab metate fragment. Lithic debitage (n=45) occurs as a low density scatter covering much of the site; it is dominated by tertiary flakes. One small lithic concentration (Concentration1) of flakes is on a ledge in one of the many rock alcoves at the north end of the site. The concentration measures 3 by 1 meters and consists of 13 tertiary flakes and two pieces of angular debris. Debitage material types include chert, chalcedony, and siltstone. Ceramics consist of two body sherds of Uinta Gray Ware including one sherd found associated with one of the hearths.

Site Number & Name: 42CB3029

County: Carbon

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This is an abandoned brush corral of European-American cultural affiliation located on a ridge line north of Dry Canyon. Sediments consist of brown sand mixed with gravel interspersed with bedrock. The site lies in a pinyon and juniper woodland with an understory of blue grama and wheat grass. The corral measures 670 ft long (from end to end) and is constructed with pinyon and juniper poles and branches interlaced in multiple courses between living juniper trees. Corral height varies between 1 ft to 5 ft 5 inches tall, stacked up to six rails high with poles and trees measuring from 1 ft 1 inch to 2 ft 10 inches in circumference. The enclosure portion of the corral is the tallest section. Long wing walls extending from the enclosure on either side of the entrance, are shorter, sparser, and more degraded than the enclosure. No artifacts were observed on the site.

County: Carbon

Landowner: BLM

**Site Description**: The site consists of a prehistoric possible hearth (Feature A) identified in a mechanical cut slop on the north side of Nine Mile Canyon Road. It was identified during the monitor of the Nine Mile Canyon Road Improvement Project. The feature is approximately 65 cm below ground surface (bgs) and lies above a gravel layer. In profile it measures 30 cm long and about 10 cm thick. It is basin-shaped in profiles and contains dark gray sandy silt with charcoal pieces and flecking. No artifacts were observed.

Site Number & Name: 42CB3037

County: Carbon

Landowner: Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description**: The site consists of a very detailed petroglyph panel with at least eleven figures including at least five elk with long sweeping antlers, two other quadrupeds and two rectangular anthropomorph. One anthropomorph is missing its arms and has an unpecked area in the lower torso with an abraded vertical line on the interior. The second anthropomorph has the same unpecked area in the lower torso with a very deeply abraded vertical line. The upper torso appears to have been removed through abrading, but this probably represents prehistoric removal of the solid pecking. The remaining images feature a combination of solid and stipple pecking.

Site Number & Name: 42CB3066

**County:** Carbon

Landowner: Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** The site consists of a brush livestock corral/barrier situated along the edge of a steep-sided ridge, north of Dry Canyon. A more elaborate corral (42Cb3029) has been documented east along the same ridge line, but does not connect to this shorter one. The barrier at 42Cb3066 measures 78 ft long and averages 4 ft wide. It consists of gathered dead trees and branches (mainly juniper) placed in an irregular alignment along a sandstone ledge, between live trees. The branches lack evidence of axe marks and vary in size from 11 ft by 9 in. to 3 ft x 4 in. No artifacts were observed on the site.

County: Carbon

Landowner: BLM

**Site Description**: Site 42CB3106 represents a probable isolated roasting feature identified during monitoring of road construction related to the Nine Mile Road Improvement Project. The intact portion of the feature consists of an oval ring of charcoal and fire-cracked rock in an area of 80 x 65 cm. Large quantities of fire-cracked rock and charcoal were observed in a bull dozer scrape pile immediately adjacent to the feature. The quantity of the materials present are similar to other roasting features identified further east in the canyon.

Site Number & Name: 42CB3134

**County:** Carbon

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site 42Cb3134 is 9 m x 20 m and consists of two panels containing nine historic inscriptions. The site is located on the north side of Nine Mile Canyon approximately 20 ft above the road. No artifacts or features were associated with the site. The soil is light brown sandy silt with angular gravels, and vegetation includes greasewood, shadscale, low sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and bunch grasses. The panels contained both incised and axle grease inscriptions. Panel 1 consists of one incised inscription reading "I I I ACA/WOODARD/NAE ... N EIE" with the first and last lines largely illegible. Panel 2 consists of eight inscriptions reading "EugEnE" written in black axle grease, partially in cursive, and underlined, an illegible black axle grease inscription ending in "HANCOCK," another black axle grease inscription reading "REUBEN HANCOCK/JULY. 20 1910," then an illegible black axle grease inscription followed by the letters "AS" incised into the rock surface, then "F F AlWOODARD," "MAG ... IWOODARD," and "ERMA SUMARELA" all written in black axle grease. The inscription "REUBEN HANCOCK" probably refers to Reuben Benjamin Hancock, a World War I veteran who lived in Roosevelt and worked as a sheep herder. "ERMA SUMARELA" could refer to Erma Summerall (Summerell), who was listed as a resident of the now defunct town of Cedarview, Duchesne County in 1920.

County: Carbon

Landowner: BLM

**Site Description**: The site consists of a 2-handled, intact grayware pot, which was cached within the drip line of a small shelter. The grayware pot is about half exposed and half covered with colluvial deposition from the slope above, primarily finely sorted white, gray, and green sands. Upon its discovery, a decision was made not to disturb the pot in any way but to note estimates. The opening appears to be about 17 – 18 centimeters in diameter. The pot features a slightly flared rim and two handles directly opposite one another .The handles are 16 centimeters long and extend from the body of the vessel about 4 centimeters. The pot is globular, with the lower half larger than the upper half, perhaps 19-20 centimeters in diameter at the base, which is obscured by sediments. The height of the vessel could not be determined. The interior of the pot is filled with sediment, mostly Aeolian sand and exfoliated sandstone from the shelter ceiling. The exterior is burnished with a black color but it is unknown if this is due to fire-scarring during cooking. There is one small chip in the rim, but otherwise the pot is perfectly intact. It is located about 30 centimeters inside the shelter drip line, and there is a minor erosion channel to the left (south).

About 7 meters to the north-northwest is a second, larger shelter. It is about 4 meters wider by 2 to 2.5 meters high and has a front-to-back measurement of 2 meters. There is fire-scarring on the ceiling along the south half of the shelter. No artifacts were observed, and the fire-scarring could be due to a natural fire event. This shelter was not assigned a feature number, and it is not included within the site parameters pending additional evidence of cultural origin for the fire-scarring.

ADDENDUM: On June 26, 2013, CPAA returned to the site with Amber Koski, archaeologist with the Price Field Office of the BLM, and Tim Riley, curator at the Prehistoric Museum, Utah State University Eastern in Price, for the purposes of recovering the pot. The pot was successfully recovered, and custody was transferred to the museum under the BLM's curatorial agreement with the museum. The interior sediments were subsequently removed. The precise measurements of the pot are:

Mouth diameter 16 cm
Neck diameter (narrowest) 14.5 cm
Internal Height 23 cm
External Height 23.5 cm
Height at widest point 12 cm
Height at top of shoulder 16 cm
Handle Length 11 cm
Gap between handle and vessel body 2.5 cm

**Site Number & Name**: 42CB3162 (Devil's Playground)

County: Carbon

Landowner: BLM

**Site Description**: The site was initially described in late July or early August 1931 by John O. Brew, a member of the Claflin Emerson Expedition (see Gunnerson 1969 for a partial transcription of Brew's field notes). The site had not been formally documented since that time and no Smithsonian number was assigned, despite the fact that the site is well known to the public and receives consistent visitation. It is popularly known today as Devil's Playground. Donald Scott, the leader of the 1931 Claflin Emerson Expedition, described the sites as "On the north (left) bank of Nine Mile Canyon in the western side of the junction with [Devil's] Canyon is a large butte c 300 feet high. There is an almost sheer drop of the whole height of the butte on Nine Mile Canyon side by to the north a steep talus slope runs up from Devil's Canyon for about 100 feet. To the northwest and west on this level is a saddle connecting the lower part of the butte with the main formation of the canyon wall. The approach to the residential quarters is on the west up a chimney c. 10 meters long. By climbing this chimney the first ledge is reached. These west side ledges run at intervals all the way to the top of the butte. They are extremely narrow, never more than 5 meters wide and usually not even that, and on then are living sites and granaries. Only the lower ledges, however, are approachable from the butte. The upper ones upon which most of the granaries are situated must be reached from the top. "On the top of the butte is a narrow ledge running in the general northwest-southeast direction." To the east and northeast of this ledge and at slightly different levels are two groups of the type of rooms discussed in the last paragraph. On top of the whole business resting partly on the narrow ledge and partly on the dividing ledge between the two groups of rooms is a large boulder which crowns the butte. This boulder is approximately 7 meters long, 3-5 meters wide, and on the top of it is a 'fort.' On the end side of the boulder under overhangs formed by it are two cists. Both of these cists are inside of rooms in each of the two groups already described" (Scott 1931:57).

Upon documenting the site in 2013, the site was found to extend beyond the butte ledges to include features at the base of the butte and to a distance of about 100 meters from the base. A total of 35 features were identified and documented, including five residences (surface or semi-subterranean pit houses) three retaining walls, three walls of unknown utility, two granaries, several D-shaped structures that could be granaries or small residential features, a pictograph panel, areas that had been leveled into a slope, rock alignments, and depressions.